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WEEKLY PEOPLE



NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.

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VOL. XV. NO. 27.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

ENCOURAGING REPORTS FROM MANY POINTS.

SHERMAN IN HOBOKEN

An enthusiastic meeting with a crowded, closely packed hall was held in Hoboken last Monday, under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World. Joseph Jacobs introduced Julius Eck as Chairman. Chairman Eck in opening referred to the defeat of the Lithographers in last year's strike which proved the inefficiency of pure and simple craft unionism. He also referred to the Chicago convention and the misrepresentation of it and the I. W. W. by the capitalist press including the *Basket* sheets and also the *Volkzeitung* and the "Socialist" Review.

The Chairman read the Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World, first in the English language and then in a German translation made by him for the benefit of those Germans whose knowledge of English was not sufficient to enable them to easily understand it. He then introduced President Sherman who was greeted with applause as he had previously received upon entering.

The musicians of Local 28, I. M. U. of the I. W. W. furnished music four bands, one of them the West Hoboken Italian Brass Band which recently joined the I. W. W. local union, combining to march and play on the way to the hall.

President Sherman in opening stated that the labor question is the real question of life at the present time.

Some who were not at the Chicago convention have undertaken to criticize the work of those who were there. They think they are all the wise ones. I will say right here, said he, that those who prophesy that the I. W. W. will be a failure will make a mistake. (Loud applause.)

The men who were there know what they were doing and they fully realize what that organization means which they adopted. It means a revolution different from what we've ever had before.

Unions is not a matter of sentiment, whether it be craft or industrial. It is a business proposition, said President Sherman. He then went on to review the development of the trade union in the days of small production. "But," said he, "it was trade unions they formed and some of the tradesmen looked down upon the less skilled and imagined himself a plutocrat in the ranks of labor."

"Sometimes they won in the past but show me a trade union that has won anything in the past eighteen months?"

To illustrate the interdependence of the members of the working class he compared the modern method of industry to the wheels in the clock in which one removed will upset the whole mechanism. In the same manner if one portion of the working class refuses to work it interferes with all the rest whether they be skilled "aristocrats" of labor or the "unskilled" laborer.

President Sherman also referred to the absurdity of race prejudice which are fostered among the working class to keep them divided in the interests of the capitalist class. While referring to the fact that we don't have to tear craft unions to pieces as it is tearing itself to pieces, a poor and simple poked his head in the doorway and shouted: "Trade unionism will fix you all right" but he quickly withdrew his head when he saw the complexion and temper of the audience in the closely packed hall. Sherman remarked that he didn't blame the poor fellow as he was probably a business agent in some union. The speaker then described the strike of the Garment Workers and Teamsters in Chicago as a further illustration of the impotency of craft unionism. He also spoke of the molders working in shops in Chicago while Machinists were on strike.

Shayman declared that he didn't believe in agreements. When you are thoroughly organized you won't need any agreements, he said. We can then post up an agreement and say we'll work while we're satisfied but will quit when we're not.

All great changes for good have been effected by a majority. Wendell Phillips and his few friends were stoned and mobbed but a few years later tons of powder were burned to enforce the principle that no human being should be sold on the block and the world applauded.

"I want to say that those opposed to Industrial Unionism that say we are dreamers—personally, I say don't wake me up, let me dream on."

President Sherman also referred to those who previous to the convention appeared to be friendly and since then

THE COAL SITUATION

PITTSBURG INTERESTS EXPECT GREATEST MINE TIE-UP NEXT SPRING.

The President of the Bituminous Trust Speaks for the Poor Operators—Vast Quantities of Both Anthracite and Bituminous Being Stocked at Convenient Shipping Points.

Pittsburg, Sept. 25.—From eastern Pennsylvania to western Illinois, and as far south as Kentucky, the coal operators have combined, and there is likely to be the greatest lockout in the history of any industry in the United States about April 1 next if the operators and miners carry out their present plans.

Managers of great corporations are at their wits end to secure a coal supply for the impending trouble. The railroads will store vast quantities of coal during the winter, and woe to any belated cars that are sidetracked on or about April 1 next. They will surely be confiscated by any railroad that can get its clutches on the same. It is possible that heads of many manufacturing corporations cannot understand why they are unable to get coal dealers to attend to next year's supply. But as it is customary for all coal contracts to be based on the mining scale, and as the present wage scale does not expire until April 1, 1906, they may feel secure until that time, not knowing the price April 1, may be jumped at least fifty cents a ton, and possibly more.

It is said that plans for the impending shutdown are to be completed at a meeting to be held of all the coal operators in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, and possibly Kentucky, in Chicago November 22. Herman Just of Chicago, has called the meeting. Eastern interests are in hope of electing George F. Baer, president of the Philadelphia & Reading, chairman of the gathering. The anthracite coal operators are up against a tight proposition and they wish to join with the bituminous coal mine operators.

Francis L. Robbins, president of the Pittsburg Coal Co. and the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Co., is chairman of the operators' committee that adjusts the wage scales for the interstate commission, which includes western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Mr. Robbins is head of an organization which mines and ships more coal than the Philadelphia & Reading, the Lackawanna and Erie railroads combined. Mr. Robbins was asked to-day for a statement relating to the conditions and he said:

"The consumers have been getting their coal too cheap. The operators are not making any money. The output of coal is greater than the consumption. The public does not care what it pays for the coal providing one concern does not get the coal cheaper than another. An advance of ten cents a ton on coal would mean an increase of \$2,000,000 in our receipts. There are very few consumers that would object to such an advance."

"Something must be done by the operators to make profits for the stockholders and bondholders. A general shutdown has been proposed. There are very few persons that realize the immensity of the coal trade, or the enormity of the pending situation. Every mining scale in the country expires next April 1. The miners' union will demand of the anthracite operators an eight-hour work-day; recognition of the union in some form; increased pay for unskilled labor, and a minimum and uniform wage for day laborers in and around the mines. The proposition of an eight-hour work-day they will not grant. This means a snag to any further chance for a settlement unless the miners back down. As long as we deal with the United Mine Workers the anthracite people will have them to contend with. If the Inter-State Association of operators refuse to deal with the coal miners that would ultimately kill the organization."

"Personally I am willing to deal with the miners' delegates so long as they come to the conventions uninstructed and are willing to give and take. If the miners are to give their delegates iron-clad instructions, I see no use for conference. Each can file his vote and that would end the conference unless the vote was unanimous, which is impossible. I take the same stand relative to the operators. If they send their delegates or representatives to a wage conference

with final instructions, there cannot be a successful conference. I am insisting that miners and operators come to the next January conference ready to adopt whatever measures are best for the coal mining industry, and not to the sole benefit of any individual concerns or men."

"With a reduction in wages, will this not also tend to reduce the price of coal under existing competitive conditions?" Mr. Robbins was asked.

"This is the one weak feature of reducing wages. I see no remedy except the reduction of the output," Mr. Robbins replied.

"Are the miners willing to assist in reducing the output, by shutting down the mines for a reasonable length of time, Mr. Robbins?"

"I presume they would rather remain idle a month or so than accept a reduction in wages," he replied.

Vast supplies of coal will be stored from now on. The hard coal operators are already piling up fuel and before the closing of winter millions of tons of hard coal will be piled up near the mines to be delivered during the shutdown. Unless the coal miners can secure the co-operation of railroad trainmen there will be no dearth of fuel in the east until the middle of next June.

The bituminous operators cannot effectively store soft coal at the mines. It will be stored at the head of the lakes and at the Lake Erie docks. All the barges, boats and coal flats available will be filled with coal in the Ohio and Monongahela rivers against the days of famine. These facts are given on unimpeachable authority from various sources.

The lock-out or strike, which ever form it will take, will involve about 400,000 men directly. Taking the shipping into consideration which will also suffer through the shutdown, more than 500,000 men will be forced into idleness until the coal mines resume again. Of these there are 150,000 men employed in coal mining in the anthracite region. The Pittsburg Coal Co. employs 65,000 men directly and the railroads and vessels carrying coal on the lakes, together with dock hands will run the total up to 80,000 men.

The total production of coal in the country during 1904 was 351,166,053 tons at a total value of \$445,643,528, at an average price of \$1.27, as compared to \$1.41 in 1903 and \$1.22 in 1902. The average price of anthracite during 1904 was \$2.35, as against \$2.50 in 1903. The average price for bituminous coal during 1904 was \$1.10, as against \$1.24 in 1903. The price for 1905 has been lower than that of 1904, and should average between ninety-five cents and \$1 per ton for the bituminous output.

President Mitchell is working overtime in the anthracite region to line the miners up for the coming fight. The United Mine Workers of America claim to have 150,000 miners supporting the union, while there are at least 120,000 more on the outside who support the organization but are not connected with local unions. Prices on coal have already begun advancing in anticipation of the closing of the mines.

ROBBINS AT WORK.

Chairman of the Civic Federation Department of Trade Agreements Accused of Bribery.

The below article is taken from the "New York Commercial" of Tuesday, Sept. 19. The President of the Pittsburg Coal Co., which is also known as the "Soft Coal Trust", is Francis L. Robbins.

Robbins is one of the chairmen of the Civic Federation's Department of Trade Agreements. John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers Union, is the other chairman.

THE ARTICLE.

18 PITTSBURG COAL CO. TAKING PART IN POLITICS?

Republican Official Declares Unfair Means Were Used by It to Aid Mine Workers' Leader.

Special to the New York Commercial.

Pittsburg, Sept. 18.—Both labor and political circles were somewhat shaken to-day when it was openly charged by Senator Muehlbauer, secretary of the Allegheny County Republican committee, that the Pittsburg Coal Co. had reached into the political game and had used unfair means at the primaries. It is charged by Muehlbauer that the coal trust in its great anxiety to help William Dods, secretary of the Mine Workers here, to the nomination for clerk of courts, it

THE COMING CONFLICT

THE PARAMOUNT QUESTION WITH THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

Will They Pit Their Empty Stomachs Against the Operators' Stockades of Coal, or Avert a Strike on April 1, 1906, by Going Out on November 1, 1905?

[Extract from Wm. D. Haywood's Labor Day Address, at Mystic, Ia. From the "Denver 'Miners' Magazine", of Sept. 21, 1905.]

As the time approaches when the coal commission's awards will expire, March 31, 1906, the suspense and anxiety of the coal miners throughout the entire country is being aroused. Your president, Mr. Mitchell tells you that the companies in the anthracite regions are preparing for trouble; that stockades are being erected around their mines for the purposes of storing immense quantities of coal. Vice-President Lewis has urged you to prepare for the inevitable. The anticipated conflict is the question paramount in the minds of the officers and the rank and file of the United Mine Workers of America. A strong force of organizers is at work in the coal and coke regions of Pennsylvania, exerting every effort to strengthen your organization that has been depleted of many thousands of members during two years of inaction.

The United Mine Workers of America have been shackled, handcuffed and gagged with the three years' agreement. The functions of the union were naturally contracted to such narrow limits as to stifle the spirit and stagnate the blood of unionism; consequently thousands of your members lost all interest in the organization. The check-off system was not in operation to prevent their delinquency, nor can you blame men for lack of interest in an organization that has accepted conditions which virtually compelled its membership to lie dormant for the period of three years.

The sacred contract is the God to which you pay servile homage, the altar on which you are continually making unholy and inhuman sacrifices.

No labor organization has a moral right to become a party to a time agreement with an employer for unless you are in a position to compel the company, corporation or employer to abide by the terms of the contract, they always prove to be traps for your own destruction, as is plainly evident in the anthracite fields,

where your organization has suffered from a tremendous loss in membership, while the purchasing power of the wages awarded by the coal commission has materially decreased, in fact, the anthracite miners to-day are getting less compensation for their labor than they did in 1902. Though receiving a little more in wages the price of all the necessities of life have greatly increased. No arrangements were made by the commission for these changes in conditions. The abnormal increase in flour, meats and other staple articles is probably brought about by the war in the Orient; but to whatever reason it may be assigned the result is the same to the coal miners, whose wages can only be determined by their purchasing power.

Mr. Sharp, your executive board member for this district, has told you of his experience in Pennsylvania—of the terrible conditions prevailing there—in some localities men were discharged for speaking to an outsider; where in one town eighteen hundred human beings are huddled together in one hundred and fifty small houses. The people living in the coal camps are subjected to the iron rules of the Frick Company, their meager wages taken from them by the rental and pluck-me store system. A bitter discrimination exists against all members of organized labor, and especially the United Mine Workers of America.

Do employers regard "joint contracts" as sacred instruments? Let me answer this by referring you to Article 9 of the commission's award; it reads as follows: "The commission adjudge and award; that no person shall be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization; and that there shall be no discrimination against, or interference with, any employee who is not a member of any labor organization by members of said organization." Is Mr. Sharp's story (Continued on page 6.)

RUMBLINGS AND EXPLOSIONS

SECOND SERIES—MORE TO COME

INTRODUCTORY.

Milwaukee, Wis.

To Weekly People,

Dear Sirs: Enclosed you will find a copy of my resignation, that was remitted to the members of the 21st Ward Branch of the S. D. P., which branch is a stronghold of craft-conscious, so-called Socialists and also of the great leader of the Wisconsin S. D. P. The reasons that I am submitting this copy to you is that the members of above stated branch are saturated with their leader's ideas and have built a fence of prejudice around them and their party, so everything outside of their own tactics is wrong and anyone following or having more sane and more reasonable ideas than their own, is looked upon as a traitor and an enemy to their partyism.

There are other things which have not escaped my supervision at the various branches that would incite a non-partisan Socialist to gasp for breath. But that is human nature they say! Well enough. Mark this well; that a Socialist paper should support an economic organization that stands for the principles of Socialism and that is planted on the class struggle, this cannot be disputed. The political movement is only the reflex of the economic organization.

In view of that fact I would say that that proves the S. D. P. is not based on the class struggle and the sound principles of Socialism, because to a great extent, and the dominating extent, it is the reflex of the A. F. of L. The very members that hold offices in the A. F. of L. also hold offices in the S. D. P.

They say, "join the union of your craft," and the next moment they exclaim, "join the party of your class." It's impossible to teach class consciousness along those lines. That is the same as putting men into small organizations and have them through these organizations fight each other and at the same time induce them to join another organization that intends to have this fighting element united as a class. Is that class consciousness? No; never! I've condensed my say as much as possible.

Comrades of the rank and file, in the name of all fair-mindedness, I appeal to your reason as a Socialist (if such you claim to be), and say this: weigh matters carefully before judging, and consider that I am only a wage slave as yourselves, struggling for an existence on this monopolized earth. Undoubtedly this will bring hatred, scoff and scorn upon me from many; but it has always been that way, and will be so for ages to come. Aye; there will be some, who will even go so far and low as to grovel in the mire and do injustice to me at every turn of the road. And for what? Because I place principle above partyism.

Now, I will not go into detail and make a whole lot of charges against the party and its "leaders." It cannot be denied that the S. D. P. of Milwaukee sways the whole Wisconsin movement, and that this movement is far from being a sound Socialist movement; far less a revolutionary movement. I call it a reform party. Although the Socialist party throughout the U. S. is not sound, still it recognizes the movement in Wisconsin as an opportunist movement. Only a few days ago a member of the Detroit local of the S. P. substantiated the foregoing sentence.

I do not believe in a party that claims to be a Socialist organization which ignores the international even the national movement and forms state autonomy. Nor do I believe in a party whose press is privately owned, and where the controllers thereof manipulate it to perpetuate their jobs, regardless of truth or principle. Neither do I believe a paper

to be a Socialist paper that turns down Gompers on one page, while on the next he is given space to advertise his fake organization.

FURTHERMORE HE HAS A SHARE IN THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD ALTHOUGH UNDER PROTEST OF SOME OF THE RANK AND FILE.

There are other things which have not escaped my supervision at the various branches that would incite a non-partisan Socialist to gasp for breath. But that is human nature they say! Well enough. Mark this well; that a Socialist paper should support an economic organization that stands for the principles of Socialism and that is planted on the class struggle, this cannot be disputed. The political movement is only the reflex of the economic organization. In view of that fact I would say that that proves the S. D. P. is not based on the class struggle and the sound principles of Socialism, because to a great extent, and the dominating extent, it is the reflex of the A. F. of L. The very members that hold offices in the A. F. of L. also hold offices in the S. D. P. They say, "join the union of your craft," and the next moment they exclaim, "join the party of your class." It's impossible to teach class consciousness along those lines. That is the same as putting men into small organizations and have them through these organizations fight each other and at the same time induce them to join another organization that intends to have this fighting element united as a class. Is that class consciousness? No; never! I've condensed my say as much as possible.

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This communication means my resignation from the Social Democratic party of Wisconsin. In conclusion I

AN ADDRESS TO WAGE WORKERS

BY THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD *

This leaflet we address to those wage earners who are awake to the fact that the present situation of the working class is a desperate one. We address those who can look about and see for themselves that to-day the working class, notwithstanding all the hardships it has suffered during its strikes, boycotts and lockouts, is losing ground. Fellow workers, we trust that after the experience we have been making and in view of the future that we see before us, you will be eager to look into the reason for this state of affairs—there is a reason for it, and the reason lies near at hand: The workers have not been properly organized.

In this address we explain why the old form of unionism, that is to say, pure and simple craft unionism, is inefficient, and we also indicate something of the power there is in Industrial Unionism.

In a sentence or two we cannot define, so you may understand, the difference between Industrial Unionism and pure and simple craft unionism; those differences are too many and too deep-rooted; they involve differences of principle, differences in the construction of our respective organizations, differences in our aims, and differences in the methods that shall be employed in the pursuit of our ends. Therefore we shall not attempt to lay down a few short definitions of the differences between craft unionism and Industrial Unionism; but we shall explain by example what manner of organization the Industrial Workers of the World is, and, if you will carefully follow us in this explanation, you will be able to clearly understand where Industrial Unionism is superior to craft unionism.

SPECIMENS OF CRAFT UNIONS.

An example of what we call craft unionism is best seen in the American Federation of Labor style of organization. Labor organized in that manner could, at one time, operate against the employer with greater or less success; but craft unionism, always defective, with the development of capitalism has deteriorated, until, from the point of view of the working class, it is now a practically worthless thing. In part, the reason for this deterioration of the unions comprising the American Federation of Labor, as well as the old Railroad Brotherhoods and other such independent unions, all of which present one and the same type of unionism—the reason for the deterioration of these unions, in part, grows out of the development of capitalist institutions, and, for the rest, it is due to the wrong foundation upon which pure and simple craft unionism is built.

STRIKERS' VICTORIES IN EARLY DAYS.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago, a good many strikes took place against small business men, owners of comparatively small shops, stores, etc. At that time it was unnecessary to paralyze the entire industry of the community in order to bring pressure to bear upon the employer. The strike was declared against him and his business was boycotted. He saw in the union and the union leader nothing but an enemy; he fought his fight alone; he saw his shop standing idle; such supply of goods as he may have had on hand was soon exhausted; he saw himself the immediate loser of money that he ought to have made by filling the orders of his customers, and, more than that, he felt himself the ultimate loser because his customers were going over to his competitors and their future patronage was becoming lost to him altogether. Many of his enemies were also going on the same as ever, but he didn't find the streets filled with men hungry for jobs, and he didn't receive the offer of any Jim Farley to furnish him with an army of strike-breakers. In other words, he had no working force at hand and he couldn't carry on his business. He therefore conceded the demands of the union through the sheer law of self-preservation. That is, essentially, the history of many an early strike. Most any sort of a labor organization could have won some victories at that time; but those days are now pretty well past and gone, and as they fade, so does the potency of the pure and simple craft union also decline.

WHERE CRAFT UNIONISM ENDS.

Then the wheels begin to turn, and the employer takes advantage of the workers in all branches of the industry, and developments follow each other as they did in the recent occurrences on the lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York. In the instance of this Interborough struggle the contract of the Amalgamated Association, comprising the trainmen, expired on March 1, 1905. This union insisted upon a new contract more advantageous to themselves, while the employer was inclined in the opposite direction. The Amalgamated Association declared a strike. Straightway that sacred thing, the employers' three year contract with the motormen, organized in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was raised

The capitalist system has developed. The little shop has become the great factory. The small dry goods and grocery stores have become the great systematized department store. So in all branches of industry, in all lines of production and transportation, the development has been from the small coppers to the great magnitudes. And with this development in the institutions of production themselves, there has come along a cer-

taining change in the ownership of those institutions. The little business man and small firm have both been replaced by giant combines and stock corporations. The little business man who used to fight the union alone has been replaced by employers' associations, citizens' alliances, etc., with their control of the government and their influence over the daily press—these are the modern agencies that fight the union. There have come up also in our day so-called "arbitration" boards, such as the Civic Federation, who see in the craft union and the craft union leader not necessarily an enemy to be stamped out, but labor (the thing they need) in a shape most convenient to be handled and used for their own private purposes; and, during those years of development, no matter if the workers have trusted to luck and allowed events to take their own natural course, the bosses have really applied themselves to solve their labor problem and many things have they learned about how to deal most effectively with organized labor, and full many a change has come about in other respects to favor the employing class. To-day there walk our streets thousands, yes hundreds, of thousands of working people looking for jobs—the great reserve army which capital yields against rebellious labor.

LABOR CHANGES ITS METHOD TO SUIT CHANGED CONDITIONS.

So you see, the position and the defenses of the enemy of labor have entirely changed, but the pure and simple craft union is soundly asleep to the change that has taken place. They continue to organize on the same old plan, and fight their battles in the same old way. But for the Industrial Unionist, on the other hand, these years of experience have not been passed in vain. Industrial Unionism takes modern conditions fully into account, and insists upon methods being adopted that will enable us to cope with the situation confronting us to-day. That is the first great difference between pure and simple craft unionism and Industrial Unionism.

TRICK OF THE EMPLOYERS—HOW IT WORKED.

In dealing with their employees for the last twenty or thirty years, the capitalists have learned many wily ways: For instance, they have frequently refused to recognize the union or have any dealings with it, on the ground that labor unions are irresponsible, and the men will break the contracts entered into by the officers, etc. This trick has worked like magic. The union officers have become very proud of the "integrity" of their organizations, they have become very jealous of the "fidelity" of the union to its contract with the employer. But let us depart a moment, and direct your attention to another matter, in the meantime bear in mind that in the craft union the contract with the employer has become a "sacred" thing.

SEPARATE CONTRACTS WITH INDEPENDENT UNIONS.

According to the plan of construction of pure and simple craft unionism, as exemplified by the American Federation of Labor and the old Railroad Brotherhoods, each craft is organized by itself. Take a railroad, for example: The engineers are organized in a union by themselves; so with the firemen, conductors, trainmen, switchmen, telegraphers, clerks, etc. The first natural result is jurisdiction quarrels: another will springing from this manner of organization is that it necessitates an army of union officials, opening a broad field for grafters and corruption in the union; but, passing over these matters, and coming to a result of first importance, we shall see what happens when these unions begin dealing with the employer. Each makes its separate contract, and here the cunning of the employer comes into play. The contract with the engineers is made for three years, with the firemen for two years, etc.—making the contract with each union end at a different time from all the rest.

WHERE CRAFT UNIONISM ENDS.

Then the wheels begin to turn, and the employer takes advantage of the workers in all branches of the industry, and developments follow each other as they did in the recent occurrences on the lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York. In the instance of this Interborough struggle the contract of the Amalgamated Association, comprising the trainmen, expired on March 1, 1905. This union insisted upon a new contract more advantageous to themselves, while the employer was inclined in the opposite direction. The Amalgamated Association declared a strike. Straightway that sacred thing, the employers' three year contract with the motormen, organized in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was raised

No contract shall ever be made by any division or part of the Industrial Workers of the World, with any employer,

which will bind any workingman to view and the national officers backed by the officers of the American Federation of Labor insisted upon the motormen "living up to the terms of their sacred contract" with the Interborough Company. Those craft unions of officers ordered the union motormen to continue to help the Company operate its lines, notwithstanding the fact that the union men in the Amalgamated Association, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, remained out on strike and their places were being filled by the Company, with Farley scabs. The members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers refused to scab, and upon their refusal to go back to work, the National Organization denied them any support and demanded that they forfeit their charter in the union and return it to the National office. The result was that the Amalgamated Association and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers were both deserted on the battlefield by each of their respective national bodies and by the American Federation of Labor, left to be broken and completely destroyed in their fight with the Interborough Company. Thus those craft unions which stand true to their fellow workers are crushed by the combined power of their employer and their own union officials, while, on the other hand, those craft unions which obey the orders of their leaders cease to be labor unions and become the agencies of the capitalist class, and are used as instruments to crush their fellow union men on strike; and thus unavoidably will a craft union end, either in a bulwark of capitalism or in ruins, unless it renounces the principles of craft unionism, and, renouncing also its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, reorganizes upon the lines of Industrial Unionism.

SOLIDARITY OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM VS. DIVISION OF CRAFT UNIONISM.

It is a first principle of the Industrial Workers of the World that the workers shall be organized industrially, that is to say, the employees of any industry shall be organized into one union, as against the policy of craft unionism, whose plan of organization is to separate the workers of each industry into a large number of independent craft unions.

If it is the purpose of the Industrial Workers of the World to unite and organize the entire working class into one unconquerable union, recognizing an injury to one as an injury to all; whereas it is the policy of craft unionism to organize each craft by itself, a method of organization which tears into jealous, quarreling fragments what should be the solidly united working class.

THE DIVIDED EMPLOYEES AGAINST THE UNITED EMPLOYERS.

The effect of craft organization are these: The mechanics organized in craft unions are taught to look upon themselves as an aristocratic body of men, superior to the rest of the working class. They are jealous of their wages, and jealous of their jobs, out of which jealousies grow un-ending jurisdiction fights, etc., whereas, by Industrial Unionism, all these petty jealousies are wiped out as they ought to be and the whole working class unites in one solid phalanx against the oppression of the employers.

So you can, by this time, easily understand that, to be effective, the workers must organize in an Industrial Union.

We can learn a lesson from the employers: During the telegraphers' strike just ended on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways, you saw the workers divided, a small portion were on strike, the rest were working for and supporting the Companies. But you didn't see the companies each divided in itself, partly opposing and partly assisting the striking telegraphers. You saw those companies uniting all their energies, and throwing their entire strength against the telegraphers, so far as it could be brought to bear upon them; and when the telegraphers are crushed, and the firemen, the switchmen, or other craft organizations go out on strike, the entire strength of the Companies will be summoned to crush them, each in their turn. And so the workers should not leave each craft by itself to fight its own battles alone and be crushed, but when a fight is opened at any point, all the strength of all the workers in the industry must be centered and brought to bear upon that point. And just as the railway companies are backed in their fight by the other capitalists of the land, so the workers in every industry must be reinforced in their struggles by all the workers in all industries, organized solidly in the Industrial Workers of the World.

THE I. W. W. AND THE CONTRACT.

No contract shall ever be made by any division or part of the Industrial Workers of the World, with any employer,

which will bind any workingman to work against the interests of any other wage earner under any circumstances whatsoever.

CRAFT UNIONS AS "JOB TRUSTS."

The aims and aspirations of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor have never broadened to include the raising and improvement of the condition of the entire working class. Craft unionism has made of each union a mere "job trust." In fact the leaders of craft unionism prefer to organize only the more highly skilled trades. When the trade is organized, then the leaders consider that they have just a certain number of jobs for the men in their organization, and they immediately take measures intended to limit the supply of labor that is going to be available to fill those jobs. To that end they make the following provisions: No one can work at their trade unless he is in their union. No one can join their union unless he is a journeyman. No journeyman shall be allowed to join unless he pays an initiation fee, sometimes as high as \$500. Even members of the union are frequently charged an exorbitant amount for transfer of membership from one city to another. No one can learn their trade unless he becomes an apprentice when he is a young boy of a certain prescribed age, and then there shall only be one apprentice to 10, 12 or some other prescribed number of journeymen; a learner of the trade shall be considered an apprentice for 4, 5 or some other fixed term of years and during that time, he shall give his services to the employer for very low wages, practically nothing. Thus these craft unions strive to limit the supply of labor available for the jobs they are striving to monopolize for themselves. Those leaders of craft unions never worry about the army of people that they annually turn away and keep out of their trade in order to keep their own wages up; those leaders never bother themselves to consider that that army of men is forced into the labor market of unmonopolized trades, forced to swell the host of applicants for the unmonopolized jobs, and thus forced to beat down the wages of the great body of the working class. These organizers of craft unions pay no heed to the fact that their unions are not labor organizations in fact; that, insofar as they protect the wages of their craft by limiting the supply of applicants for those jobs, they increase the supply of applicants for the unmonopolized jobs, and thus help to beat down their wages. Such unions, therefore, maintain their wages (if they maintain them at all), not at the expense of the employing class but at the expense of the working class. But these leaders of craft organizations, as long as they can hold good jobs as union officers, don't seem to mind it if their organizations are worthless from the standpoint of the whole working class; even if their organizations are, in fact worse than worthless, because they set up an artificial aristocracy in the working class that helps to keep the rest of the workers down; even though this craft unionism does divide the workers, and organizes them into a number of bodies, each of which is, in turn, wielded by the capitalists against the rest; even though all these things are true, and they are true of the American Federation of Labor organizations, still those leaders will support that type of unionism because it gives them easy jobs and places them in a position to get the bribes and graft of the employers and politicians whenever the rank and file of those unions are desired to be used. Industrial Unionism is directly opposed to the organization of labor into "job trusts," which at best can only take a few of the workers in, and must keep the great mass of the workers out. The Industrial Workers of the World is organized not to beat out other workingmen, but to conquer concessions from the employers. The Industrial Workers of the World throws its doors wide open and invites all wage earners, without any distinction whatever, to join and become members of the union of the workers in whatever industry they may be employed; and as often as a worker has occasion to change his employment, he will be transferred to whatever industry he may find new employment in.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND POLITICS.

Again, it has long been the experience of wage earners that the entire government of the nation is used against the working class. How often have the police, the militia and the United States troops been hurled against men on strike! How well do we know that the entire time of Congress, the State legislatures and the city councils is taken up with providing laws for the capitalists, to protect their property and their privileges! And how frequently are the Courts called upon to issue injunc-

tions against wage earners to force them to submit to their employers, in the name of some of those laws made by the legislative department of the government. The officers of all these departments of government, the Governor, the Legislator, the Judge, they are all political officers; and yet the upholders of craft unionism maintain that the organized workers should not concern themselves with politics. The Industrial Workers of the World recognize that both the Democratic and Republican parties are controlled by the employers' class, that when either one of those parties is elected to office, the employers are enthroned in the power of government, and that, consequently, the workers must be politically united in a party of their own to dislodge the employers' agents now entrenched in the political strongholds of government.

SHALL LABOR BE CONTROLLED BY THE CAPITALISTS OR THE WORKERS?

Finally, the American Federation of Labor teaches that our present system of society is a correct system. It is a foundation principle of this system of society that the means of production shall be privately owned, and it is further a foundation principle of this system of society that the owner of the means of production has the right to control, the right to manage the institutions he owns. Pure and simple craft unionism maintains that it is proper for the capitalists to own and manage the institutions of production which we, the workers, operate, and which our lives depend upon; and yet those craft unions are forced into the inconsistent position of levying strikes and boycotts to compel changes of hours, wages and other conditions established by that management which those same unions approve of. The Industrial Workers of the World adopts the true and consistent position. We deny the right of private individuals either to own or to manage the means of production and transportation, and we declare that the workers, the class that have built these institutions, ought of right to be the owners of them—that those social institutions should belong to society. We hold that the workers, who carry on the business of production, ought of right to manage the means of production. We are organized to bring pressure to bear to influence the management of industry just as far as possible for our own good under this system of capitalism; and finally to overthrow this social system and establish the collective ownership and collective control of mines, mills, factories, railroads and workshops of all kinds, thus finally to end forever our struggles with capital. The final purpose of the political organization of the workers will therefore become plain to you. By seeking to dislodge our exploiters from their entrenchment behind the arms of government, we shall help to promote that unification of our class which will enable us to take and hold through our economic organization, that which we produce by our labor. WHO ARE TO BE DISPENSED WITH?

WHO ARE TO BE DISPENSED WITH?

To-day the capitalists are having experiments made constantly, perfecting new machines and new methods in order to dispense with labor and save the product of the institutions of production more and more to themselves. The employers have progressed well along that line, and craft unionism stands powerless to prevent their further progress; but the Industrial Workers of the World, and the organizations of the workers will support that type of unionism because it gives them easy jobs and places them in a position to get the bribes and graft of the employers and politicians whenever the rank and file of those unions are desired to be used. Industrial Unionism is directly opposed to the organization of labor into "job trusts," which at best can only take a few of the workers in, and must keep the great mass of the workers out. The Industrial Workers of the World is organized not to beat out other workingmen, but to conquer concessions from the employers. The Industrial Workers of the World throws its doors wide open and invites all wage earners, without any distinction whatever, to join and become members of the union of the workers in whatever industry they may be employed; and as often as a worker has occasion to change his employment, he will be transferred to whatever industry he may find new employment in.

PREAMBLE OF I. W. W.

The preamble to the Constitution adopted by the Industrial Workers of the World at their first convention, held in Chicago, June 27 to July 8, 1905, reads as follows:

"The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life."

"Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class without affiliation with any political party."

"The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same in-

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR liberty, and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life. Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production and transportation, and we declare that the workers, the class that have built these institutions, ought of right to be the owners of them—that those social institutions should belong to society. We hold that the workers, who carry on the business of production, ought of right to manage the means of production. We are organized to bring pressure to bear to influence the management of industry just as far as possible for our own good under this system of capitalism; and finally to overthrow this social system and establish the collective ownership and collective control of mines, mills, factories, railroads and workshops of all kinds, thus finally to end forever our struggles with capital.

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THE "BOOK OF RULES"

25 VALUABLE TO RAILROAD COMPANIES THAN ANY OF THE SACRED BOOKS—THE PART IT PLAYS IN THE "L" HORROR.

The train accident at the Park avenue tunnel entrance on the 18th instant was a reminder of and served to re-awaken interest in the possible outcome of the inquiry into the "L" horror of the previous Monday when a dozen persons were dashed to death and two score others injured and maimed at the deadly flat curve at the junction of the Ninth and Sixth avenue lines. The developments in connection with the "L" investigation are still fruitful topics of discussion and conjecture among the railroad men interested in watching the attitude of the Interborough and its officials in the matter since the accident occurred.

Of course, it is the desire of the Interborough to evade responsibility for the recent slaughter, but from the facts brought out or hinted at the inquiry by the State Railways Commissioners at the Whitehall Build'g, on the 20th inst. there is a possibility of its having a difficult time in doing so.

The Daily People reporter has been doing a little inquiring and observing on his own hook and gotten wise to a few things of interest to its readers, tending to show the dangers of the transit facilities of a great city by a group of capitalists of the Belmont-Rothschild stripe. The repeated references in the press to the "one man in a cab" danger on the steam roads as shown by the recent death at the throttle of an Erie engineer, being a reminder that there are other lone men jobs equally as dangerous, the reporter's attention was directed to the fact that one man in the switch tower and he with defective eye sight, might have considerable bearing on the "L" accident at 53rd street.

In the "New book of Rules" of the Interborough Company (of which more anon), under the head of "Towersmen," Rule 230 says:

"NOTICE."

"Conductors and Guards will call at dispatcher's office at 185th street, uptown side for NEW book of Rules, when off duty." E. M. C."

The signature is the initials of Trainmaster E. M. Cox of the Western Division and in writing the notice he had heavily underscored the word "new."

Having an inkling that a new book of rules supposed to go into effect on June 5, 1905, had been compiled, but was up to quite recently as yet unpublished by the printing concern having the contract to get them out, the next in order was to find out whether they had been rushed out in time to meet the demand apparently created by the investigation. Sure enough it was found that they were being distributed and from their appearance one could not tell whether they had been off the press ten days or but ten hours.

All these things are being eagerly discussed by those interested and many more of like character are likely to be brought up before the Interborough victims of the accident of the 11th instant are forgotten or their memory overshadowed by that of some later and greater horror which may come from similar causes.

SECRET SERVICE.

How Standard Oil Attempts to Stem the Revolutionary Tide.

Although Rockefeller says that absolute fairness in dealing with his employees is the reason that the Standard Oil Company is never annoyed by strikes, there is another contributory cause which Rockefeller naturally does not mention. This other reason is the existence of an organization of which the public knows nothing. It is the intelligence bureau of the Standard Oil. This organization is referred to in whispers in Cleveland as "the secret service department of the Standard." For obvious reasons its personnel and its workings are kept very much in the dark. Only the field marshals of the company know who are in this intelligence bureau and how it is conducted.

There are fifty-five men in it. Four of them are stationed in Cleveland. The other fifty-one are scattered all over the world, the majority of course, being in the United States, and located where the Standard Oil has its heaviest interests. These men are chosen with great care and discrimination. They are selected in the first place for their ability to understand human nature. They are also required to be men of keen knowledge of practical business affairs, and they are also required to be men who have that rare gift of hearing everything and saying nothing.

Among other things, it is their duty to mix with the men employed by the Standard in all of its departments. This they do to keep a watch for labor agitators.

Whenever a labor agitator arrives in any of the Standard's plants it is the province of the intelligence man to get

ODD BED-FELLOWS!

Well, We Should Gently Smile.

[From "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," Cleveland, O., Sept. 16, 1905.]

A Cleveland correspondence, signed "L. K.", and headed "Odd Bed-fellows, these!", which appears in Berger's Milwaukee "Wahrheit" of two weeks ago, and which endeavors to trickle balm into the wounds inflicted upon this gentleman by some of his own party fellow-members, closes with the following passage:

"To cap the climax in all this, the ticket of the Socialist party here in Cleveland is headed by a certain Clifford as the party's candidate for mayor, a gentleman who has expressly caused it to be known that he is a Spiritualist, and that he is at present engaged in writing a book upon the art of seeing spooks!!!

"Thus we see a participant in the biggest swindle of the twentieth century actually heading the ticket of the Socialist party in Cleveland. And such people call themselves Socialists, and imagine they can conquer the world!

"I vouch for the correctness of all the statements herein contained. Should you care to make public use of this communication, I have no objection. I am also ready to furnish further information."

We have not the pleasure of "L. K.'s" acquaintance, nor can we say to what extent his allegations are correct, nor yet do we know Mr. Clifford, and are not informed whether or not the gentleman is in possession of a free pass to the Spirit World. Apparently, however, "L. K." though he may not actually be a member of, yet is sympathetically in touch with, the so-called Socialist party and is probably intimately acquainted with the majority candidate of the party of his predilection. Seeing that Mr. "L. K." does "vouch for the correctness of all the statements" made by him, and that it would not be gentlemanly on our part to question the veracity of one who is a stranger to us, we shall do "L. K." the courtesy of taking his word that Mr. Clifford, the majority candidate of the so-called Socialist party, is indeed a "spook-raiser."

Upon this head we must congratulate first of all those good old German Social Democrats, who landed of yore, to wit, during the Kangaroo fiasco, in the said "Socialist" party, and may still be found within its pale. These German ex-Comrades are, it is well known, zealous free thinkers. How they manage to swallow down such a confessed Spiritualist as their candidate for mayor in a matter of curiosity to us. That certainly is to swallow a camel. After all, however, it may be but a providential dispensation, which, operating in the interest of the Movement, causes such freaks to be nominated as the standard bearers of the so-called Socialist party. It may require the application of just such an excess of clownishness to Socialism in order to shake the scales from the eyes of our German ex-Comrades, and enable them to discover the fishy nature of the company that they have fallen into.

But also to the Socialist party as a body do we extend our congratulations on the score of its famous "Spook Candidate." Only a moment's reflection will make clear with what profit to the "party" Mr. Clifford could conjure up the spirits of the dead. He might, for instance, summon the spirit of the "dead De Leonism," or the spirit of the

"dead S. L. P." Perchance the shades of the hard-earned pennies—wrung from the hands of the workingmen, and massacred in the capacious maw of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung"—might be able to inform him in what particular year of the twenty-second century the "New York Call" will make its first appearance. Other spirits will certainly be kind enough to reveal to Mr. Clifford the particular rewards that Sammy Gompers has in store for the Hoehns, the Bergers, the Hayeses, the Lees, the Schleuters, the Jonas and the rest of the "intellectual" leaders of the "party," in order to encourage them in their praiseworthy policy of "boring from within" in the "Association for the Promotion of Harmony between Capital and Labor," yeap! F. of L.

The spook-raising prospective Mayor of the "Socialist" party is precisely what the "party" needs and befits it. All about it is spookish—its Socialism, its tactics, its discipline. Indeed, we greatly apprehend that, in the not distant future, also its vote will turn into a spook—thin vapor. How much longer the tomfoolery will last is a matter upon which Mr. Clifford should interrogate the spirits—but not the Spirit of the Revolution. The answer he might get from the latter might be of a nature to spoil all his taste for further confabulations with spooks.

Aye, dear "L. K.," we should smile! Indeed, they are odd bed-fellows these bed-fellows of the "Socialist" party.

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The Money Getting Craze and Socialism

It is generally conceded that the United States is the classical ground of Capitalism and Socialism.

It is our intention to consider more fully the second of these claims, that regarding the peculiar money-getting psychology of the American people. Is this psychology, with its brutal and degrading materialism, to be construed as symptomatic of conditions unfavorable to the development of Socialism? Are we to say that the money-getting craze points to the existence of wealth-gaining possibilities that refute the theories of Socialism which declare that Capitalism tends to make Socialism inevitable? No; decidedly, no. On the contrary, the writer makes bold to declare that, as the intensity of a fever betokens a crisis for the patient, so does the intensity of the money-getting craze betoken a crisis for Capitalism. This is not merely analogous reasoning, but American history as well, as we shall now indicate.

The student of American history is impressed with the more idealistic nature of early American character. Money-getting, apart from other considerations, is a comparatively recent development. It originates in the founding of American industry in the early part of the last century, is stimulated into greater proportions by the discovery of gold in California, acquires the first stages of abnormality at the close of the Civil War, and attains its most hideous aspects in the victories of concentrated capital at home and abroad, at the beginning of the twentieth century.

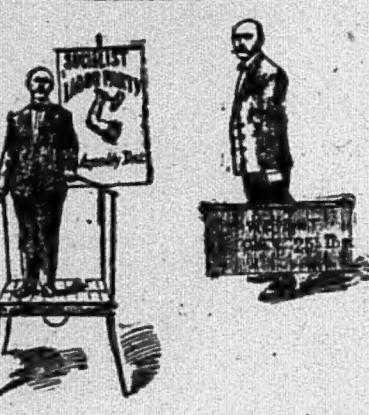
The development of the money-getting craze is synonymous with the development of American Capitalism. It reflects the destruction of the early sense of opportunity and security, coupled with little means and a spirit of fair play for all; of the loss of land, capital, employment and independence, that creates the mad struggle for existence that knows no kin, respects no sex, and has no other God but All-Potent Wealth; of the war of massed Capital with massed Capital, that results in the confiscation of the millions of the defeated in order that those of the victors may be buttressed up in the struggle for the domination of the world's markets so essential to their existence.

The American money-getting craze gains velocity from the momentum furnished by the American capitalist development, and, conversely, American capitalist development gains velocity from the momentum furnished by the American money-getting craze. On all sides, men and women, in the effort to escape the maelstrom of Capitalism, and get a footing on the shore of Security, embark in enterprises, speculate, add invest their possessions in a manner that increases competition, hastens further concentration and strews the banks with wrecks and corpses of all kinds. One can easily imagine that as this two-fold activity only renders life more intense and insecure, its only ultimate result will be to increase social discontent, and give accentuation to all the forces that make for Socialism. Taking Rockefeller as a concrete illustration of the two-fold nature of the American money-getting craze, and it will be found that with the increase of Rockefellerism there goes an increase in the opposition to it that tends steadily to Socialism, and gives every indication of finally ending in Socialism.

It stands to reason that in the stress and storm attending capitalist development and the money-getting which it fosters, and vice versa, the American workingman suffers. And as he suffers so also suffers his love for Capitalism. Rest assured that down deep in the American workingman's heart there is slowly crystallizing a desire for something better than the crude rationalism of Capitalism. There is a longing for the ideal materialism that Socialism alone can ensure, but the practical attainment of which is shut out from his gaze by the blinkers put upon his eyes by the press, church, and pure and simple unionism. This is attested by the joy with which, despite his multifarious disappointments in past labor organizations, he hails the Industrial Workers of the World, a recital of whose principles awakes a responsive chord in his sorrow-laden yet hopeful heart.

American Socialism has nothing to fear from American money-getting. The latter is simply aiding capitalist development to crowd on the steam that is sending the national train at full speed down the track to its destination: Socialism. J. E.

In passing, it may be observed in this connection that with the complete development of Europe by capitalism, money-getting will cease to be peculiar to American character. In fact, the complaint is already heard in immaculate Europe, aent the tendency to American standards in industry. This complaint will grow more frequent in years to come.



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THE COMING CONFLICT

(Continued From Page 1.)

suggestive of honesty on the part of the operators? Are not the facts he told you conclusive proof that the operators are now and have, at all times, violated the provisions of the commission's award? Have not the operators gone into the courts and judged the miners out of their back pay?

Mr. Mitchell has, on a number of occasions, made the bald assertion that the interests of capital and labor are identical. This fallacious statement was disproved here in Mystic last summer, when one hundred men, members of the union, were deprived of the means of providing a livelihood for themselves, their wives and babes. Why? Because it was to the interest of the capitalist to introduce the mining machine. The interest of the miner was not given a moment's consideration. Indeed, one operator, brutally avaricious for profit, when asked how he expected the men to live that were displaced by the machine, pointed to a field of grass and said, that will pasture four or five of you fellows to the acre. He and other operators that harbor like feelings should read the history of the French King who told the peasants to eat grass when they asked that their already too heavy burdens be lessened. When the people of France became thoroughly aroused they cut the king's head off and carried the hideous trophy through the streets of Paris, the gaping mouth stuffed full of hay, a rebuke to the bill of fare of grass that the tyrant had proposed. The coal miner and the coal king are as far removed from each other as the French ruler and his subjects. The one lives in a miserable hovel, subsisting on the coarsest fare; the other occupies a palatial mansion and enjoys every luxury. The miner trundles a wheelbarrow, the operator speeds his automobile. The society bell takes her bull pup out for an airing in an elegant equipage, the miner's wife totes her baby in one arm with a bundle of washing under the other. The miner's boy is taken from the school room and compelled to pick slate in the washer; the millionaire's son has a private auto, smokes cigarettes and bets on the races.

In the face of these conditions and the cold-blooded declaration of the operators, it is expected that the "sacred contract" will compel the miners to labor through the dreary months of fall and winter and produce a surplus of coal which the operators will use as ammunition to bring about your defeat. Safely entrenched behind the stockades of coal that you have produced, it will be to the advantage of the coal king if the miners can be coerced or prodded to go on strike, as this will give the companies the desired opportunity to compell the innocent public to pay exorbitant prices for coal already mined and produced under normal conditions. The miners' organization will be accessories to the conspiracy of the operators, though you will enjoy none of the spoils. Every member of the United Mine Workers of America expects a strike in April. Every one of you know that the suffering incident to a serious industrial conflict is more cruel than war. You know your dear ones will be evicted from the sheltering though humble, roofs; you know your children will suffer from the pangs of cold and hunger. Is it your purpose to array an army of empty stomachs against the full stockades of coal? Hearts of anguish and souls of despair against the merciless vaults of gold? Are you prepared to see your babes die on the withered breast of their mother? Have you the soul to make the sweetheart of your youth the victim of a militiaman's insult? Have you forgotten the privation and agony that you have endured in strikes before? All of these things are inevitable if you fill the stockades with coal. In civilized countries when one nation prepares for war against another, all treaties, which are but contracts and agreements, are abrogated; ministers are withdrawn and war declared. The operators are preparing for war. It is your duty to abrogate the treaty of the coal commission. You are in a better position to successfully carry on the strike now than you will be the first of April, 1906. From now on the demand for your product will increase. Coal is an absolute necessity during winter. The members of your organization are at work and better prepared to render assistance to those who may be involved in the trouble than they will be when the demand decreases and the work slackens in the months of spring. Remember, a surplus of coal is the operator's sinews of war. If the stockades which have been erected are full of coal in April, it will be impossible for you to win a strike, a lockout will be inevitable. Now is your time to beat the operators at their own game, win the strike of April, 1906, in the month of November, 1905. The operators have declared for war. Gird your loins and prepare for battle. If you are prepared, and make your demands now, the strike of 1906 will be averted.

In the face of these abnormal conditions Mr. Mitchell gives utterance to the patriotic expression of confidence in the existing condition of things. He is credulous with the assertion that all strikes could be averted if the employer and employee would sit down and talk matters over. What hypnotic influence he proposes to use is not explained. Mr. Mitchell does not seem to realize that a reduction of hours or an increase of wages for the miners means a corresponding decrease in dividends for the operators. If the interest of the capitalist and laborer are identical, if strikes and controversies can be adjusted or averted by the conference method, why is it that Mr. Mitchell in a recent speech acknowledges the weakness of his preposterous game of looking each other in the eye. He seems to realize that the capitalist has the cut, shuffle and deal, and now the renowned leader insists that to win a trick in the conference game, an army of one hundred and fifty thousand coal miners will be required to back up the demands that will be made on the first of next April. With a less force, he says, it is possible that Mr. Baer will have the janitor throw him out, demands and all. If strikes can be adjusted in conference, why such magnificent preparation for war? The operators filling every available space with coal, building stockades to store huge quantities of fuel in anticipation of a strike. On the other hand, the miners exerting every effort to organize their forces; the per capita tax increased to provide relief for thousands that they expect to go on strike. All these arrangements are being made preparatory to the expiration of the awards which are in effect until April 1, 1906. The operators have sounded the tocsin of war. The announcement is made that your organization will not be recognized; the eight-hour day will not be granted. You have been plainly told by Mr. Mitchell that if you are not thoroughly organized when the operators meet you on the field of battle that a reduction of wages is within the range of possibility.

In the face of these conditions and the cold-blooded declaration of the operators, it is expected that the "sacred contract" will compel the miners to labor through the dreary months of fall and winter and produce a surplus of coal which the operators will use as ammunition to bring about your defeat.

The miners' organization will be accessories to the conspiracy of the operators, though you will enjoy none of the spoils.

Every member of the United Mine Workers of America expects a strike in April. Every one of you know that the suffering incident to a serious industrial conflict is more cruel than war.

You know your dear ones will be evicted from the sheltering though humble, roofs; you know your children will suffer from the pangs of cold and hunger.

Is it your purpose to array an army of empty stomachs against the full stockades of coal?

Hearts of anguish and souls of despair against the merciless vaults of gold?

Are you prepared to see your babes die on the withered breast of their mother?

Have you the soul to make the sweetheart of your youth the victim of a militiaman's insult?

Have you forgotten the privation and agony that you have endured in strikes before?

All of these things are inevitable if you fill the stockades with coal.

In civilized countries when one nation prepares for war against another, all treaties, which are but contracts and agreements, are abrogated;

ministers are withdrawn and war declared.

The operators are preparing for war.

It is your duty to abrogate the treaty of the coal commission.

You are in a better position to successfully carry on the strike now than you will be the first of April, 1906.

From now on the demand for your product will increase.

Coal is an absolute necessity during winter.

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

P. O. Box 1575 Tel. 122 Franklin

Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamp should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1890.....	21,157
In 1895.....	36,584
In 1900.....	34,191
In 1904.....	34,172

Shall crime bring crime forever,
Strength aiding still the strong?
Is it Thy will, O Father,
That man should toil for wrong?
"No," say Thy mountains; "No," Thy
sails;
"Man's clouded sun shall brightly rise
And songs ascend instead of sighs!"
God save the People!

Lowell.

PICKETS CONVERGING.

Almost simultaneously with the positions that issued from Rochester, N. Y., and from this city to amend the constitution of the Socialist Labor Party in the sense of endorsing the Industrial Workers of the World, Local Omaha, Neb., of the Socialist party comes out in the West with a similar proposition looking to the same end in its own party. The Socialists of the land are coming together: they are bound to be united.

The class conscious, the Socialist economic organization, founded in June-July at the Industrial Convention in Chicago, is beginning to cast its reflex in premonitory steps towards a united Socialist political party of labor.

Two opposing theories have for the last six years been wrestling for supremacy in the field of the political movement of Labor in the land. Ide is the notion that personal animosities and personal malevolence lay at the bottom of the struggle. Such petty feelings existed, but they were no cause. Much though they sought to dwarf the issue to their own groveling standard, such motives were only incidents: they but availed themselves of honest convictions and sought to ride them. Below the noise of petty quarrels there was the substance of two bodies of men sincerely aiming at the truth, and wrestling with each other to attain it. Each represented a different theory upon a vital question.

One body maintained that the economic organization of the Working Class was so essential a part of the Labor Movement that even if the political Movement tried to ignore it, it would ignore the political Movement. This body summed up its position with the maxim: "Without political activity, the economic organization of Labor can not triumph; without the economic organization of Labor, the day of Labor's political triumph will be the day of its defeat." As a consequence of these principles, the body that held them gave as much thought to the economics as it did to the political wing of the Labor Movement. Proceeding along the identical lines that caused it to set up a class-conscious political party to give battle to the Capitalist Class on the political field, it strove to raise and found the class conscious, in other words, the bona fide Union of the Working Class. An inevitable consequence of this policy was a hand to hand conflict with the A. F. of L. and all such craft organizations which inevitably fell into the hands of the Labor-Lieutenants of the Capitalist Class and by them were operated as buffers for capitalism. This was the position of the Socialist Labor Party.

The other body differed from the first on each of these points. It denied any such close relations between the political and the economic Movement; and, being organized for political purposes, concluded that the economic Movement should be left to take care of itself. Its motto was "neutrality on the economic field." This was substantially the position of the Socialist or Social Democratic party. Five years of struggle proved the fallacy of the latter position. It proved even more than that. It proved that false premises are the pasture ground for dishonesty to thrive upon. While the rank and file of the Socialist party sought to adhere to its impossible theory, the Editors of that party's privately owned press used the theory of "neutrality" as a mask behind which to practice a revolting partiality. While pretending "neutrality" in the controversies within the Union Movement, they became veritable bruisers and gougers for the A. F. of L. No infamy that the A. F. of L. imputed to bona fide Unionists at war with it, but these Editors echoed and re-echoed; no infamy that the A. F. of L. fairly committed but these Editors lay low about: the A. F. of L. sliest infamies became their pets. These editorial mouthpieces of the Socialist

party, in a way, rendered homage to the principle of the Socialist Labor Party. They proved the unavoidable intimacy between politics and economics: they furnished the demonstration that "neutrality" in the affairs of the economic field is but a lure for knaves to dupe the unwary.

The proposition of Local Omaha, of the S. P. amounts to a double declaration—it amounts to the declaration that the Local has gained its bearings in general on the question of Trades Unionism, and it amounts to the concrete declaration that, having discovered the error of "neutrality" on Unionism, the Local proposes to be, not a gouger for the obscene lieutenants of capitalism, not a bruiser for the obscene capitalist device of craftism, but a paladin for Labor Unionism.

This evolution is as it should be. We see to-day here in the city of New York the "Municipal Ownership League", the "Hearst League", the "Reform Leagues", the "Citizens Union" and whatever other such so-called anti-Tammany organizations there may be, log-rolling, dealing and dickerling, in order to effect a "fusion". Such conduct befits political intriguers for self. Among men there is no dicker or deal on principle. So long as opinion differs on principle, a battle royal rages. The point of principle being mutually clarified, the former foes rush into one another's arms, and stand upon the common, conquered principle, indissolubly united by the common bond of conviction.

We are coming, Father Abraham, we are coming many hundred thousand strong, from East and West, from North and South, the political reflex of the Industrial Workers of the World—a mighty party of united Socialists.

A SIGNIFICANT DESPATCH.

The special despatch from Pittsburg to the "New York Commercial," dated the 18th inst., reprinted in these pages, and setting forth the fact that Senator Muelbronner, secretary of the Allegheny County Republican committee, charged the Pittsburg Coal Company, with sending two barges of coal into the 11th ward of Allegheny, to be used in getting votes in order to secure the nomination for clerk of courts for William Dodds, district secretary of the United Mine Workers, recalls other facts worth reviewing at this time, because of their importance to the working class movement.

The Pittsburg Coal Company is a bituminous rival of the anthracite coal trust. It is capitalized at \$36,000,000. Francis L. Robbins is its President. On the death of Mark Hanna, who was also a leading bituminous coal magnate, and assisted John Mitchell to fight George Baer, the leader of the anthracite trust forces during the late coal strike, Robbins was named as his logical successor to the Presidency of the National Civic Federation. Robbins declined, but accepted another important position. He is now ONE of the CHAIRMEN of the Department of Trade Agreements of the National Civic Federation. The other Chairman is John Mitchell.

On June 6, 1904, Frank Robbins gave a banquet at Pittsburg, Pa., to John Mitchell and William Dodds. The Pittsburg Dispatch of June 7, 1904, reporting the banquet, said:

"The banquet was in honor of John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, and District Secretary William Dodds, to wish the two Godspeed on a European tour they are about to make in the interest of their organization. Even Mitchell joined in the tribute to Robbins, which was taken up by others." Although hailed as the next Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. Robbins confined his remarks to a eulogy of Mitchell and Dodds.

Mitchell and Dodds were presented with diamond mementoes of the esteem of the operators and miners."

The relations existing between the President of the biggest bituminous corporation, the secretary of the most important district organization of bituminous miners, and the president of the United Mine Workers of America, are very friendly and partial. In the light of the events attending the late coal strike, and on the eve of another that is casting its shadows before, these relations portend another betrayal of the anthracite coal miners in the interests of the bituminous coal corporations.

The miners of the Pittsburg district are right in openly asserting in the language of the special despatch, that Dodd should not be under any obligation to the employers as long as he remains an officer of the union. Neither should Mitchell. But what can the miners do about it? Do they imagine that a corporation that bribes voters in the interests of useful union official will hesitate to discharge one of their employees who protests against such things in his union? What is the "check off" there for, if not to control not only the "labor" leaders but the objecting miners as well? Again, do not the bituminous miners support the false doctrine of the mutual interests of capital and labor which makes such obligations to corporations possible on the part of

union officials? What is the object of that doctrine if not to permit of the leeching of Labor by Capital and its handmaids, the "labor" leaders.

There is no help for the miners until they revolt against this doctrine, and plant themselves firmly on the doctrine of the antagonistic interests of Capital and Labor advocated by the Industrial Workers of the World, among whose principal constituents is the Western Federation of Miners. When this is done they will not be the shuttlecock that is batted about between the competitive interests of the Robbinsons and the Baers, by the Doddes and the Mitchells, handmaids of Capital and traitors to Labor.

SWINDLE AS AN INSTITUTION.

The Czar of Russia has again come out with a Hague Conference proposition for "peace on earth". The realm of the governmental shop, for the manufacture of adulterated diplomatic goods, is so far removed from the common herd of men that its performances can not be understood except by translating them into the language of the simultaneous performances of the mercantile shops engaged in the manufacture of adulterated articles of merchandise. A recent scientific experiment furnishes an exceptionally accurate method of translation.

Doctor A. J. Read, of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, recently made for the periodical "The Life-Boat", of Hinsdale, Illinois, an interesting experiment for the purpose of testing the alcohol in patent medicines: He reports that he put in one can 4 drams (1, tablespoonful) of "Hostetter's Stomach Bitters"; in a second can the same amount (1 tablespoonful) of "Paruna"; in a third a similar amount of "Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound"; and in, forth can a tablespoonful of Beer. The cans were connected by rubber tubes to a gas burner and mantle, heat was applied, and the vapor gave bright illumination as follows:

Can No. 1: Hostetter's Bitters burned for 4 minutes
Can No. 2: Paruna burned.... for 2 minutes 40 seconds
Can No. 3: Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound..... burned for 2 minutes 35 seconds
Can No. 4: Beer burned for... 20 seconds

In short and, in other words—beer, a beverage awfully alcoholic, is turned out by the breweries with actually less alcohol than articles that are supposed to be non-alcoholic; and inversely, articles that are supposed to be health promoters are turned out by their factories many times more saturated in alcohol than the article that is sold as a booze-promoter! Translate into the language of the Czar circle of organized crime, the language of the business circle of organized crime, and the former will cease to be obscure. The Czar, the representative of rapine, announces himself as a "peace maker"—just as alcohol-laden patent medicines announce themselves as curatives.

By what agencies the "unions" of the Gompers' type recruit their membership was recently illustrated in a Brooklyn litho establishment. An engraver there was ordered by his foreman to join the union of his craft. The order had come from the general secretary of the Employers' Association, so the foreman said, and the firm would have to abide by it or get into trouble, as it (the firm) was a member of the association. The engraver joined, for the sake of his job. As every reader of The People will know, the Employers' Association has some very profitable trade agreements with the litho. "unions." This will explain its efforts at recruiting their membership. The Gompers' type of unionism is unionism by and for the employer.

The uses to which the "labor" press may be put is well illustrated by "The Bricklayer and Mason", official journal of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, for September. While the capitalist press gives space to letters, interviews, etc., exposing the bad labor conditions at the Panama Canal, Moffet, the editor of "The Bricklayer and Mason" uses its column to induce labor to accept employment on it. There certainly was a method in the Civic Federation madness that gave Moffet an opportunity to go down and look at the canal, and get away without any ill effects to himself. That certainly is "welfare" work; whose welfare, is obvious.

The life insurance agents' association is having a convention at Hartford, Conn. Almost every day one can read of the meetings of some convention or another. The fact is significant in that it shows the steady development of the co-operative spirit as against the rampant individualism of the last century. This development is preparing the way for that higher co-operation that will be ushered in with the advent of Socialism. It is, in fact, helping to lay the groundwork of the latter. People who are prejudiced or short-sighted may say that Socialism will never come, but the truth is that it is building right before their very optics.

Capital is all-powerful. Its power consists in the fact that it is socially created and protected. Its power will be socially beneficial when Capital is socially owned.

Wall Street is appropriately located between Trinity Church and the East River. It is blessed with the prayers of the one, and relieved of the presence of the other.

themselves up in the superstition. They imagine that they are "it"; consequently they have no feeling of kindred for the "unskilled" crafts, and look down upon them. As a result, the capitalist class can and does do with the unskilled what it likes. Even leaving out of consideration the circumstance that capitalism tends to do away with skill, and thereby tends to lower the skilled aristocrats to the status of Yahooos—even so that superstition must be combated as an arrant superstition, which only the capitalist can be interested in combating.

The "skilled" craftsman is not "it". He never was. How far from that appears from the recent elevated accident, and from hundreds of others that could be quoted. Without the switchman and the flag-man the engineer is crippled; without the helpers the machinist is impotent; without, in short, the co-operation of ALL workers none can perform his work, at least for any length of time. The "public", so called, has periodically suffered from its own superstition. While it nurses its bruises it may reflect upon the close inter-relation of craft and craft. But, leaving the "public" to its own sorrows, upon the workingman the lesson of the accident should not be lost. There is no craft that is "it". Only at its own peril can the Labor Movement tolerate the superstition of craft superiority. All crafts are brothers; only as brothers can they stand.

Chas. O. Sherman, General President of the Industrial Workers of the World, in an interview lately printed in The People, stated that in his recent tour of agitation he observed that there is a lack of enthusiasm in the A. F. of L. organizations. "The Lather", official organ of the International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, in its September issue prints a letter addressed to General Secretary-Treasurer, William Walker, by Frank Morrison, Secretary of the A. F. of L., that is confirmatory of Sherman's statement. This letter calls attention to the frequent complaints that are received from central bodies regarding the failure of local unions to send delegates, and appends a list of no less than 30 lathers' unions, located in various parts of the country, that are remiss in this respect, with the request that the International Union urge these 30 unions to do their duty "in the matter of arranging for representation in the central bodies." Where such conditions prevail, there enthusiasm is surely missing, for enthusiasm needs no stimulation, but is stimulating in itself.

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WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

A twelve-page leaflet, neatly printed and illustrated on gently blushing pink paper, reached this office, and now lies spread upon the editorial desk. The leaflet is entitled, "What are the Facts?" It is an answer to, an attempt to meet, the swelling outcry against the exploitation of Labor by Capital. The leaflet takes up the railroad industry in particular, and arrives at the conclusion that Capital is a much abused innocent, whereas Labor is a grasping greedy sponge that absorbs the swag. This culminating conclusion is put in figures, this wise:

Share of Labor 40.8 per cent.
Share of Capital 23.4 per cent.

Providentially there is a fatality that pursues the liar. He does not know when to stop. Driven by the momentum of mendacity he will lie on. Thus he gets himself all tangled up, and throttles himself. It so happens with our gently blushing pink paper leaflet. It does not content itself with the 40.8 per cent. statement regarding Labor's chunk, and the 23.4 per cent. statement regarding Capital's pittance in the railroad industry: it proceeds to talk on: the further figures that it presents throttle the initial lie.

The leaflet presents the following tables of figures:

Gross earnings \$1,900,846,907;
Running expenses 632,126,957;
Wages paid 775,321,415;
Profit 493,398,935.

This set of figures, one should say, is a sufficient "give away." The figures tell that the seeming "pittance" of 23.4 per cent. admittedly pocketed by the capitalists in the railway industry is nothing less than the huge sum of nearly \$500,000,000—a rather steep figure for a job lot of idlers, in whose behalf sympathy is to be enlisted. But, still driven by the law of its own motion, our leaflet blabbers on, and furnishes additional tables specifying the items under "running expenses" and "wages." Even a cursory glance over these two tables tells that they are padded.

On the table of "wages paid" figure these two items:

General officers \$13,244,121
Other officers 10,010,000.

By what process of reasoning are the tall salaries that "general" and "other" officers—all of whom are stockholders—pay to themselves, dumped upon the table of "wages paid"? It is by virtue of their being stockholders, or the close kin of stockholders, that these gentlemen are "general" and "other" officers. Their salaries are but dividends in disguise, which they cheat their fellow-stockholders by the approved methods that the investigation of the directors of insurance companies is just now revealing.

They perform no useful labor. The roads are operated from top to bottom by the wage-slave employees. Obviously, these "general" and "other" officers do not belong under the category of "employees," nor their additional plunder, except "earnings," under the category of "wages." On the same table, some more "wages" to "general" and "other" officers are artfully smuggled under the lump sum of \$18,000,000 wages paid but "undistributed" on one road. It is fair to presume that the percentage of the "wages paid" to the "general" and "other" officers on that one road is the same as on the others. On the others it is 3.15. Consequently the sum of \$567,000 should be deducted from the lump sum of \$18,000,000, as not belonging under the category of "wages paid," but properly belonging under the category of "profits pocketed." All told, there is, accordingly, a padding of the table of "wages paid" amounting to \$23,821,220, and the padding is done at the expense of the "profits pocketed." Making the corrections so far discovered to be necessary, the first table must be amended to read:

Gross earnings \$1,900,846,907;
Running expenses 632,126,957;
Wages paid 751,500,195;
Profit 517,210,753.

The profits are rising; the wages paid are sinking proportionally. But the former has not yet reached its proper magnitude. What that should be will appear from a scrutiny of the table giving the itemized "running expenses." On this table are found a bunch of curious items, several of them positively fishy—"hire of equipment" (\$20,253,945), "rents of tracks, yards and terminals" (\$10,375,000), "rents of buildings and other property" (\$5,151,803), "fixes" (\$57,840,569), "miscellaneous deductions" (\$44,681,341), "miscellaneous" expenses" (\$81,791,765), "law" expenses" (\$6,783,602), "advertising" (\$5,376,303). Are these outlays properly chargeable to "running expenses"; least ways as a justification of capitalism, and an argument against the contention of Socialism? The capitalist has a way of lowering his profits "on paper" that is charming to watch. If he makes \$100 profits, he says: "Nay, it is not \$100!" And he proceeds to "prove" his claim by putting \$40 in a vest pocket labelled "Landlord," \$10 in a hip pocket labelled "Banker," \$16 in an inside coat pocket labelled "Legislature</p

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

"WAGES" AND "PRICE".

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Please answer the following question and oblige half a dozen of your readers, who have been involved in the discussion of Value, Wages, etc. Your answer will be final and the discussion will close.

The A's and B's.

Boston, Sept. 19.

The "A's" maintain that "The capital must produce his goods at the cheapest price possible; the price of his goods depends upon the cost of production; the cost of production depends upon the price of material consumed in production. As labor is one of these materials the price of labor enters into the price of the commodity and consequently, an increase in price of labor, affects the price of commodity. In other words: an increase or decrease in wages means an increase or decrease in cost of production, and an increased or decreased cost of production means an increased or decreased price."

The "B's" maintain "That wages of laborers do not affect the price of commodity: that increase or decrease of wages money affects profits of employer, but do not affect prices of commodity."

Who is in the right? The A's or the B's?

[The A's are wrong. Wages may rise and yet prices may go down; wages may decline, and yet prices may rise. The price of goods is not determined by the price of the materials consumed in production: it is determined by the fluctuations of supply and demand. The B's are right. The point at issue between the A's and the B's involves the whole field of political economy. What probably caused the A's to trip is a latent confusion between "price" and "value"—two distinct things. The A's should drop the discussion only in the sense that the dispute should be adjourned. They should not drop the discussion in the sense of blindly accepting our decision. What they should now do is to take up Marx "Value, Price and Profit" chapter by chapter. After mastering chapter I, take up chapter II; after mastering chapter II, do not take up chapter III, but go back and thoroughly go once more over chapter I and II; after having done that, then take up chapter III; after having mastered chapter III, do not proceed to chapter IV, but go back to and thoroughly go over chapter I, II and III. Then take up chapter IV, and so on to the end. In short, become convinced, not simply silenced. As to the B's we would caution them not to impute the rigidity of a theorem to their expression—"increase or decrease of wages money affects profits of employer". Wages money may rise and yet the profits of the employer may rise simultaneously and at an even greater ratio. To the B's also we would recommend a careful study of "Value, Price and Profit" and the works therein cited. We apprehend that their statement may, in their minds, be given a more rigid or sweeping import than it can stand. It is, however, correct enough as far as it goes, and in connection with the question obviously on the tapis between them and the A's. Remember always that economics are not metaphysics.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

CHICAGO GERMANS ORGANIZE A BRANCH OF THE S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On Sunday, September 17, a few old Socialist Labor Party men held a meeting at 3302 Western avenue for the purpose of starting a German Branch. Seven declared their intention to join hands and agitate among the German speaking workers of this city. It was interesting to note that members of the "Socialist" Party were present and they condemned the tactics of their party towards the I. W. W. and stated that the rank and file are dissatisfied therewith.

The next meeting will be held at the same place on Sunday, October 1, at 2 p. m. Officers will then be elected.

P. Schweinburg, Sec'y pro tem., Chicago, Ill., Sept. 8.

AS TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Granville F. Lombard's mistakes in regard to the Chicago Convention are apparent after a little reflection. The two shadows he refers to were cast on the political sky long before the Manifesto was thought of. The unity he desires is already a matter of ancient history, considering the rapid changes in the labor movement.

To call a convention of the I. W. W. for the purpose of uniting the two shadows that hung over the Convention would be as useless as the attempt to unite two chemical properties which had

RESONANCE WITH ALL

IF I COULD DISPENSE WITH ALL RESPONSIBILITY TOWARD MY FAMILY, I would gladly submit to any sort of humiliation, criticism or persecution, and would feel that the liberty for which my heart and mind so yearns would be cheap at any cost to myself, but alas, alas! Brother, pray that a door may be opened unto me—that deliverance may come, in God's own way.

Yours in bonds and fellowship,

ORGANIZE THE I. W. W. AS A PRELIMINARY TO DEMANDING COMPLETE ENFRANCHISEMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—There is little to hope for from Virginia, in the way of votes for either the S. D. P. or the S. L. P., for the wage slaves on the whole are disfranchised by the poll tax, having to pay three years' poll tax first, in yearly instalments, before a vote can be cast.

M. R. Newport News, Va., Sept. 2.

REGARDING THE I. W. W.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Take the proposition of Comrades Chas. and Olive Johnson and the complaint and attitude of Mike Devine Alliance, No. 4, S. T. & L. A., of Syracuse, N. Y., and they raise a point that needs cold, logical and careful consideration. The former to strike out Section 7, Article II., of our constitution. This I cannot wholly agree with, because those of us who have been connected with the craft unions of the A. F. of L. know that an officership but ties up our activities and forces us to uphold apprentice regulations and other guild methods. The class conscious Socialist being an educator of the working class or nothing, if he must belong to a craft union can do best on the floor, where no clerical duties or financial considerations will sway him to prey on the ignorance of his class. On the other hand, I believe in a broader interpretation of the clause, to allow members of the party to be delegates to conventions of their union, also to act on committees at time of strike, providing it be a bona-fide strike, but these acts to be subject to the approval of the comrade's section and also the N. E. C. sub-committee. By this I do not mean a comrade is to wait until his Section or the N. E. C. has passed on the matter, but in case after proper consideration the section and N. E. C. disapprove of his acting as delegate or on committees at time of strike, he will be expected to obey or be guilty of insubordination. There are a great many honest men in craft unions and it is their ignorance that keeps them there, produces craft unions, and makes fakirism possible. Educate the rank and file and the parasites will disappear, and not before. I regret the sarcastic fling of "New Occasionists" at the Comrades Johnsons by Comrade Fuehrer, as the former have done yeoman service for our cause, and their suggestions, no matter how we may differ, is worthy of courteous treatment. We cannot draw a definite line, because the very element we need to give our Right the Might, our class conscious educator it will be a success. It has at least taken a proper stand on trade agreements, solidarity in strikes, and favors political and economic discussion of the class conscious sort. Of course, like all organizations, the proper interpretation and outcome of these features depend on the honesty and intelligence of the officers and members.

Some correspondents in The People seem to think the A. F. of L. a house of cards easily destroyed. Don't delude yourselves. Gompers as yet has a very strong machine shrewdly built on the free and easy go as you please, so long as you pay tribute to Gompers & Co. plan. Scabbing and everything else is overlooked in the interest of per capita tax, and thousands of live, active men and women make a fat living by keeping up this craft and local autonomy, free and easy machine. In case of quarrels Gompers only need decide which side is the strongest and pays most tribute: the decision is apparent. Any way to educate the wage slave, his is the cause, his is the fault; the S. L. P. is doing its part, let him wake up to the "Spirit of '76."

H. J. Schade.

R. I. NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were made at the Rhode Island State convention held July 25:

For Governor—T. F. Herrick, Pawtucket.

For Lieutenant-Governor—D. J. Moran, Pawtucket.

For Secretary of State—H. O'Neill, Providence.

For State Treasurer—Moses Fassel, Johnston.

For Attorney General—Elzear La Rose, Quindick.

OHIO ATTENTION!

To Party members in Ohio:—Have your lists properly signed by a notary public and send them immediately to the secretary of the S. E. C. Do not delay.

James Rugg, Secretary,

Wherever I went S. L. P. men, while upholding the principle of the S. T. & L. A., would not join it because it was not potent in the shop; those outside the S. L. P. would not join it because it was a Socialist organization; some few did join it, more out of criticism and hate of the pure and simple unions, than an understanding of economics, and soon fell by the wayside. When the S. T. & L. A. was launched Socialism was greatly in a "Bellamy," "Colony" and "Post Office," and "get popular" state. The perpetual capitalist panic was worse than usual, and the masses were ready to grasp at anything. We could not foresee the Spanish-American, English-Boer, and other commercial wars, which made abnormal demands for commodities, and put labor's nose to the grindstone. Now we see the necessity of getting in our educational work as soon as workers show class instinct and solidarity, when they are not as yet class conscious, and not being class conscious could not logically belong to a Socialist organization.

This is where the defect in the S. T. & L. A. was, its method of accepting non-Socialists as members did not square with its Socialist name, and when the non-Socialists were asked why they, not being Socialists, belonged to a Socialist organization, they dropped out. I admit there are many faults to find with the I. W. W., but as Marx says, "trade unions are but centers of resistance," were they class conscious as we would wish them, they would cease to be centers of resistance, and become administrators of things in a Socialist republic. Our class consciousness and Right, need Power and Might.

Then let us favor those tactics which will give our educational work the best chance for results. It seems from practical experience that Socialist sentiment has not yet crystallized sufficiently to make a strict class conscious Socialist union a potent factor on the economic field. Still the S. T. & L. A. has not lived in vain; it has served as a battering ram to start to break down the misleading capitalist labor corral. It is early yet to pass on the I. W. W.; it is as yet crude and while it has not cut out the label, high dues, rituals, etc., it seems to be quite an improvement on the A. F. of L. In my article "Suggestions to the Lynn Convention," I suggested the S. T. & L. A. to change its name to an Industrial Union or International Workingmen's Association, to square with its methods of accepting non-Socialists as members, then send delegates to Chicago, and in case the Chicago Convention did not adopt the methods and principles of the S. T. & L. A. to go it alone as an Industrial organization. I think that would be the best procedure yet. Still, I am in favor of giving the I. W. W. a chance and see if it will rectify the bad points it seems to have adopted.

That the Chicago Convention did not assist the stenographic fund, adopted rituals, etc., elected no S. T. & L. A. man to office, looks bad to me. But I'll be optimistic and hope as a class conscious educator it will be a success. It has at least taken a proper stand on trade agreements, solidarity in strikes, and favors political and economic discussion of the class conscious sort. Of course, like all organizations, the proper interpretation and outcome of these features depend on the honesty and intelligence of the officers and members.

Some correspondents in The People seem to think the A. F. of L. a house of cards easily destroyed. Don't delude yourselves. Gompers as yet has a very strong machine shrewdly built on the free and easy go as you please, so long as you pay tribute to Gompers & Co. plan. Scabbing and everything else is overlooked in the interest of per capita tax, and thousands of live, active men and women make a fat living by keeping up this craft and local autonomy, free and easy machine.

In case of quarrels Gompers only need decide which side is the strongest and pays most tribute: the decision is apparent. Any way to educate the wage slave, his is the cause, his is the fault; the S. L. P. is doing its part, let him wake up to the "Spirit of '76."

H. J. Schade.

R. I. NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were made at the Rhode Island State convention held July 25:

For Governor—T. F. Herrick, Pawtucket.

For Lieutenant-Governor—D. J. Moran, Pawtucket.

For Secretary of State—H. O'Neill, Providence.

For State Treasurer—Moses Fassel, Johnston.

For Attorney General—Elzear La Rose, Quindick.

OHIO ATTENTION!

To Party members in Ohio:—Have your lists properly signed by a notary public and send them immediately to the secretary of the S. E. C. Do not delay.

James Rugg, Secretary,

1255 Osage Street, Cleveland, O.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

A. O. H., EVERETT, WASH.—The central point in that affair about Arthur Morrow Lewis, in the article in question, was that he allowed himself to be made a vehicle for slander. He stated as true things that he could not substantiate, and which it was proven he did not try to verify. For that we had the printed, signed and official declaration of Local Bellingham, of the S. P. There is no getting around that. Now, then, such character weakness never can do the Movement good. Such people are running sores of pestilence. No man's reputation is safe where such things and men are tolerated.

"Central Labor Union Journal" applauded Max Hayes for her conduct at the Toronto convention of the International Typographical Union in speaking and voting against the proposed Socialist resolution.

L. I. S., ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Obviously! Whoever stands with the I. W. W. stands upon the principle that, in America, a Union must be Socialist, or it is capitalist.

F. C., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—If, indeed, the Labor Lieutenants of the Civic Federation will maneuver the adoption of some kind of "Socialist resolution" at their next national convention, the scheme will be too transparent to take in anybody except those who want to be taken in, and the maneuver would simply finish up the A. F. of L. all the more quickly.

J. S. S., EDGEWATER, COLO.—If the purpose to be attained is to hopelessly bewilder the average reader, then yes. Mr. Ernest Untermann's lucubrations on the "Science of Evolution," the "Evolution of Science," the "Evolution of Evolution," etc., etc., are eminently qualified to mix one all up. On this subject Austin Lewis strikes the nail on the head in a recent article in the Los Angeles "Common Sense." He there says:

"Too much time is wasted and has always been wasted on the platform and in the press, upon the discussion of refined and obscure points of Socialist philosophy, and this sort of lumber of the academic or pseudo-academic variety will have to be discarded, for its only effect is to divide men into small sects founded upon infinitesimal differences in points of doctrine. The only results of this are, as far as the writer has been able to observe, the production of a feeling of bewilderment and disgust among the proletariat, and, what is equally as bad, the bringing into existence of a number of half-baked young prigs whose ignorance of philosophy and economics is only equalled by their effrontery and impudence in their advertisement of that ignorance."

E. C., BUTTE, MONT.—Would you consider honest the man who declaims or writes essays on Honesty? Certainly not. Common sense says that he must be judged by his conduct. So with folks who write essays and declaim on the Class Struggle. It is their conduct that will have to establish whether or not they understand the subject. People who stand by the A. F. of L. prove they have no sense of what the class struggle means.

E. S., NEW YORK.—The People has an established reputation for accuracy and veracity. If the statement of our correspondent is incorrect, send in the correction for verification.

F. H., NEW YORK.—During the late Interborough strike in this city Mahon's conduct was against the strikers. He is reported to have been in the city for the express purpose of keeping the traction men from joining. And they did not. Mahon's connection with the Labor Movement has uniformly been Gompersistic—craft unionism, and pooh-poohing of Socialism as "a very beautiful Utopia." Catch on?

H. H., WORCESTER, MASS.—The "Worker" calls the Industrial Workers of the World "so-called industrialists" and "De Leonite disrupters."

J. J. McK., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—As a rule, advances in prices precede advances, so-called, in wages.

C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—What Franklin said was that property (not wealth) is the creature of society. Property means the form of ownership.

H. S., DUNKIRK, NOTTINGHAM, ENG.—Take Lewis H. Morgan's "Ancient Society"; Buckle's "History of Civilization"; as many of the authors favorably quoted by Marx in the footnotes to "Capital" as you can get; Plutarch's lives: this work should be read in connection with Morgan's book. Also take any elementary work on geology. It is incredible what a basis that furnishes to practical Socialism.

T. L. P., CHICAGO, ILL.—It is not the size of a man's wages that determines his status as a proletarian. A proletarian is a man who has nothing to sell but his labor power, and sells that to an exploiter.

A. M., GREAT FALLS, MONT.—The Kangaroo has his head center in the Volkszeitung Corporation in this city, wherever else its outposts may be. These folks are so assimilated that they imagine the whole mission of the Socialist Labor Party is to annoy them. They are incapable of grasping the import of such a Movement as the I. W. W.

G. F. T., CLEVELAND, O.—Both the Toledo "Union Picket" and the Eric

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Read street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, Los Angeles, U.S.A.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Read street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)
Notice.—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 A.M.

N. Y. S. E. C.
Meeting at headquarters, Daily People Building, 2-6 New Read street, New York City, on September 22. All present. Moren in chair. Minutes accepted as read.

Communications: Four from State Organizer R. Katz, announcing contribution of \$10 to State Organizer's Fund by Section Erie County, telling of work done by him within its jurisdiction, which will be written up for publication, and requesting instructions as to his stay in Rochester. Letters received and it was decided to instruct Katz to stay in Rochester only as long as his duties there would ordinarily require. From Organizer Trainor, of Section Onondaga County (Syracuse), saying that Section had endorsed his previous letter raising bar of expulsion against one of the signers of application for a charter for a Section at Elmira. Secretary reported that upon the receipt of this letter he had, as previously instructed, submitted the application to the N. E. C. Sub-Committee, which has granted the charter asked for. From Organizer Wm. Rackemeyer, Section Groversville, requesting that notice be given of the coming of Organizer Katz, so that preparations be made for meetings. The situation at Groversville is considered favorable to both the I. W. W. and the S. L. P. The glove makers, who recently struck, and were betrayed by the pure and simple, led by Gompers, who gave them the usual assurance of assistance that did not materialize, are likely to do any man who talks A. F. of L., physical violence, while they are, at the same time, making inquiries regarding the I. W. W. and the possibility of getting I. W. W. speakers to address meetings for them. This condition of affairs has also opened the eyes of the Social Democrats, who are now showing decided S. L. P. leanings. The letter was sent to State Organizer Katz, with instructions to communicate with Groversville. It was also announced that, upon the arrival of Chas. O. Sherman, General President of the I. W. W. from Boston, he will be requested to include Groversville in his New York State schedule of speaking, and address a meeting there. Action approved. From Section Oneida (Utica), and Rensselaer (Troy), semi-annual financial reports.

Under good and welfare, it was decided to instruct Section New York to give the aid of its corps of speakers to Section Kings in the work of securing signatures.

J. Ebert, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Meeting at Section Boston's headquarter, 1165 Tremont street, on September 13. Called to order by the chairman, L. H. Engelhardt. The credentials of William H. Carroll and Granville Lombard, of Section Boston, in place of C. Burham and J. Dusznack, resigned, were accepted and delegates seated. Deans Mortensen and Wall absent. Engelhardt resigned as chairman and as delegate from Section Everett to the State Committee. Frank Bohmback elected to the chair. Minutes of previous meeting accepted as read.

Communications: From Section Lawrence, requesting notice of the date of the coming of Philip Veal, so that preparations may be made for meetings. From Sections New Bedford and Fall River, upon the work of the canvasser-organizer during his week's stay in each city. From National Secretary Henry Kuhn, forwarding due stamps and giving decision of the N. E. C. sub-committee on the Section Lynn case. From Organizer-canvasser Philip Veal, stating that he was in Fall River and found the conditions of the textile workers deplorable, and telling of meetings being arranged there. From John Farrell of Lowell, upon agitation matters and the coming visit of the canvasser-organizer. From Secretary of the Commonwealth, upon the State ticket filed September 6. From Section Pittsfield, desiring some information upon Pjarty affairs. From Dyer Enger of Ashland, desiring the names and addresses of sympathizers in Marlboro and surrounding districts, and requesting that English and Italian speakers be sent to Milford. From Fred Feilerman, secretary of Connecticut State Executive Committee, stating that Philip Veal would resign as the organizer at end of the tour mapped out. From José Clendino of New Bedford, forwarding clipping from New Bedford "Standard" of interview with him when nominated as Treasurer on the State S. L. P. ticket, and his printed reply to the errors printed as his views upon marriage, religion and the saloon. From

Section Cambridge semi-annual financial report. From James A. Bresnahan, resigning as treasurer of the General Committee.

Minutes of the conference was read and instructions ordered carried out. Committee elected to protest against the State ticket of the Socialist party going upon the ballot, with the name Socialist as not having complied with Section 136, Chapter 11 revised statutes, reported that protest would not be valid, because the Legislature of 1902 had given them all the privileges when name was changed from Democratic Social party to Socialist party. Granville Lombard was elected temporary treasurer. W. H. Carroll was elected upon the agitation committee.

Ordered to place Philip Veal in Lawrence and Boston for one week in each city, finishing in Boston the week ending October 1.

Secretary was instructed to get out 100 State campaign subscription lists. Adjournment followed.

John Sweeney, Secretary.
55 Temple street, Boston.

BOHN'S DATES.
Roslyn, Wash., Sept. 25-26.
Spokane, Wash., Sept. 29-Oct. 5.
Butte, Mont., and vicinity, Oct. 6-20

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, September 23, the following contributions were received towards the above fund, designed to keep in the field S. L. P. organizers:

Fred Heitch, Chagrin Falls, Ohio	\$ 1.00
French Branch, Section New York County	1.00
A. J. Francis, New York	25
Cyril Sistek, Monessen, Pa.	75
Section Allentown, Pa.	100
Geo. Nelson, Dorchester, Mass.	2.00
John Larson, New Haven, Ct.	1.00
Frank Lightfoot, Bisbee, Ariz.	1.50
J. W. Hawkins, Kansas City, Mo.	25
L. P. Hoffman, Jacksonville, Ill.	50
J. V. Farrell, Fort Pierce, Fla.	1.00
J. A. Quigley, Hyde Park, Mass.	1.00
W. Sauter, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Albert Carter, St. Joseph, Mo.	1.00
A. Holmes, Weehawken Heights, N. J.	1.00
German Branch, Section New York County	1.20
M. W. Bradley, Redlands, Cal.	2.00
John M. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Total	\$ 27.45
Previously acknowledged	\$1,525.00
Grand total	\$1,552.45
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Read street, New York	

MISSOURI, ATTENTION!

Comrades and sympathizers of the S. L. P. of Missouri.—The launching of the new organization, the I. W. W., at the late Chicago Convention, has opened up a large field for all Socialists to come together for the purpose of agitation, education and organization. To accomplish this we call upon all members and sympathizers of the S. L. P. in the State of Missouri to contribute whatever is in their power to the State organization fund. Don't let this call be in vain; send all contributions to Secretary Missouri State Committee; receipts of same will be acknowledged in the Party press.

Missouri State Committee,
J. F. Gruber, Secretary,
4540 Cook Avenue,
St. Louis, Mo.

ATTENTION 16TH A. D.

A meeting of comrades, friends and sympathizers of that district is hereby called for Friday evening, September 20, 8 p.m., at club rooms, 737 East 5th street, for the purpose of considering matters of interest and importance.

Harry Dobynski, Organizer.

ATTENTION, BINGHAMTON, LEISURESHIRE.

The next meeting of Section Broome County will be held Saturday evening, September 30, at 8 o'clock, at 30 Court street.

An out-of-town speaker is expected and important business will be transacted. Remember Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, September 30th.

Samuel Brooks, Org.

BRONX RATIFICATION MEETING

A mass meeting to ratify the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party will be held under the auspices of the 34th and 35th Assembly Districts, S. L. P., on Thursday evening, October 5th, 8 o'clock at Muller's Bronx Casino, 2994 Third avenue, near 154th street, Bronx. The speakers on this occasion will be John J. Kinneally, candidate for Mayor, Daniel De Leon, John T. Vaughan and H. A. Samter. Workingmen! Turn out en masse and make this meeting a rousing success.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

(Continued from page 1.)

Jurgensen; warden, F. Helfrich; board of trustees, Edwin L. Powers, C. Meier and J. Ernst.

The members are all known to be hard workers and, consequently, the local is going to give a good account of itself. The prospects in St. Louis for the organizing of other crafts in the I. W. W. are very bright. So just watch us grow.

The local meets every first and third Friday evening at Smith's Hall, Twenty-first street and Franklin avenue. All workingmen who believe in the principles of the I. W. W. and are tired of Gompersism are most cordially invited to join.

Wm. Woestendick,
Recording-Secretary.

CHICAGO STIRRING.

W. Shurtliff, General Organizer of the I. W. W. for the Eastern District, reports that his information from Chicago says there is great activity at headquarters. During the week a large Shoe Makers' local was organized. They have also organized a Building Employees' Union of 250 members. The Cigar Makers were organized with about 50 charter members. Another Tailors' Union has also been formed in Chicago.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS LOCAL.

The members of Machinists and Metal Workers' Local, which before surrendering its charter to the I. W. W. was known as L. A. 274, S. T. & L. A., held a well attended meeting at 2-6 New Read street on Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Since the decision of the Local to become a part of the Metal and Machinery Department of the Industrial Workers of the World, renewed interest has been shown by members and sympathizers and the Local has increased in membership and activity, as shown by the large attendance at this last meeting, Sept. 10, and the discussion by the members of how best to promote the interests of the organization and reach the workers in their industry with the propaganda of the I. W. W.

A motion was passed to elect a member whose duty it shall be to see that some one capable of explaining the aims, objects, principles and methods of the I. W. W. is present at each meeting to open a discussion on the subject under the head of Good and Welfare.

The committee in charge of the Maloney tool sale made a report through S. Winsauer which was supplemented by S. J. French who was also present for that purpose. It was shown in the report that 220 tickets were still outstanding and that a number of those had been sold but the parties who sold them had not turned in the stubs. The sale was to have been conducted but the question of the unfairness to those persons who had bought such tickets of which stubs had not been turned in, arose, and in view of that fact, on motion it was voted to defer the sale to next meeting October 3, before which time the committee will have made sure that those having tickets make return.

CAP MAKERS APPLY FOR CHARTER.

In the recent defeat of the Cap Makers' Union the employees were forced into signing a Boss Agreement, under which they have been working ever since, and under which the scale of wages they struck against still prevails. A few of the clauses in this contract are as follows:

All shop employees are to hold their positions. Employers are given the right to engage and discharge whomever they see fit. Delegates and Officers of the Union are prohibited from visiting the men in the shops. Employers may engage as many apprentices (another name for non-union men) as they see fit to in the interest of the trade, etc., etc.

The intelligent workers have been all along dissatisfied with such a one-sided contract, and finally ended by forming an independent union. This organization met on Sept. 23, and voted unanimously to make application for a charter from the I. W. W. The new organization will be known as the "Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Industrial Union of the Industrial Workers of the World."

All persons interested in the Trades Union Movement and all wage workers in general are cordially invited to attend and hear Mr. Sherman expound the principles of the new form of trades unionism, as embodied in the Industrial Workers of the World.

Press Committee, I. W. W. 161.

RECRUITING UNION 6, I. W. W.

Recruiting Union No. 6, Industrial Workers of the World, Cincinnati, Ohio, meets every Monday at Room 12, West End Turner Hall, Cincinnati.

Max Eisenberg, President.

Edward F. Johnson, Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

ELIZABETH OPEN AIR MEETING.

Friday, Sept. 29—Speaker, James Connolly. Elizabeth, N. J.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

MORE MUSICIANS CHARTERED.

The musicians of Burnside Crossing, Ill., have applied for a charter in the International Musical and Theatrical Industrial Union, a subdivision of the Public Service Department of the Industrial Workers of the World.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Fourteenth street, 211 East—Neatly furnished rooms, large or small, for rent. J. E. Alexander.

VEAL IN LOWELL

Tri-State Organizer's Work In Massachusetts Has Stirring Effect.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Philip Veal, the Socialist Labor Party organizer for the New England States, has been in Lowell, addressing meetings every night, weather permitting.

The first meeting, September 11, was a very good one. Veal delivered a very forcible and able address. Questions were answered and pamphlets sold.

September 12, 13 and 14 were very cold evenings, but there was a meeting held each evening, with a small but attentive audience.

September 15, Veal went to an open meeting of the I. A. of M., and heard a man by the name of Champion deliver a beautiful pure and simple speech that would jar a person who understood the trade union movement just a trifle. After the addresses the floor was thrown open for discussion, but you must be careful what you discuss. Veal asked one or two questions, and presently he was shown the door. The accompanying clipping from the "Morning Citizen," of September 16, gives an idea of what went on.

But Saturday evening Veal did show them up at the largest evening meeting of the week.

Sunday, September 17, a large and attentive audience was addressed by Veal on the Industrial Workers of the World. The result was that a local of that body was launched in Lowell, so Veal's visit to our city was not in vain.

I must say that for myself I have not heard a more sincere and logical speaker for some time.

Joseph Youngjohns, Lowell, Mass., Sept. 18.

[Accompanying Clipping.]**PHILIP VEAL SPOKE OUT.**

And Soon After He Was Ordered Put Out.

Socialist Leader Attends Meeting of Machinists' Union and Trouble Follows.

At the meeting of Machinists' Union last night, the members were addressed by A. H. Champion, of Toronto, Canada, second vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, and Thomas Wilson of Omaha, Neb., fourth vice-president, now attending the convention at Boston. Machinists' hall was packed, and an enthusiastic greeting given to the speakers.

Great excitement was caused during the meeting by an unexpected turn of events. Mr. Champion was endeavoring to get at those present who were not members of the union. He asked them to give a reason why they took that position.

Philip Veal, who is in Lowell from the West, in the interests of the Socialist Labor Party, rose and said that he would like to say why he was not a member. He said he is a miner, and was proceeding to give reasons why he would not join the machinists' union, when objection was made by members of the union, that he was not qualified to speak.

Excitement grew space, and finally Mr. Veal was sent out of the hall without being allowed to make his statements. Then the meeting found that during the excitement, Mr. Farrel, the well-known Socialist Labor advocate of this city, had scattered about several copies of a leaflet bearing on the miners' union, and attacking John Mitchell, the miners' leader.

Mr. Veal was not allowed to re-enter the hall and will answer the speeches of his opponents of the machinists meeting at an open air meeting in Jackson street to-night.

THE ANDREAS DEFENSE FUND.

Previously acknowledged 12.50

A. Jennings, E. St. Louis, Ill. 50

Members of Section Newport News, Va. 3.20

Alber Ryan, Sec. of W. F. of M. Local No. 3, Jerome, Ariz. 3.00

Edw. Hairick, Belleville, Ill. 50

Thomas Buckley, St. Louis, Ill. 50

Total received up to date \$20.20

Walter Goss, Treasurer of Illinois S. E. C., 701 Bristol Street.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

Mother! Mother!! Mothers!!!**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup**

has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTH